

CONGRESS TO THE RESCUE.

Schley Case May Be Fully Investigated.

COMMENT ON THE VERDICT.

Senators and Representatives Discuss Findings.

PLANS FOR ADMIRAL'S VINDICATION

His Friends Assert That the Matter Will Not Be Permitted to Rest Where It Now Stands.

After recovering from the surprise incident to the verdict rendered by the Schley Court of Enquiry, the people of the country, and of Washington especially, are today wondering what steps will next be taken toward the vindication of the victor of Santiago.

An Investigation Likely.

Probable action of Congress is the cause of much speculation. Nothing can be done by that body until Tuesday, as neither house is in session today and only the Senate meets Monday. But it is confidently expected that resolutions will be offered in the Senate and House demanding an investigation. This, it is believed, will not be aimed at the conduct of the admiral throughout the Santiago campaign, but will include in its scope many of the officers who participated in that campaign and certain high officials of the Navy Department.

The Course Approved.

Not only is this the trend of general comment on the results of the decision of the court, but it is also the expressed opinion of several leading members of both houses of Congress. Such a course would, it is claimed, not necessarily have to be submitted to the Committees on Naval Affairs, which, it has been suggested, might not take favorable action on it.

Believe Schley Has Been Persecuted.

Notwithstanding the general impression that certain officials of the Navy Department are inimical to Schley, there are some of them who regard him as a much persecuted man. An official high in the service expressed his belief today that the country would accept Admiral Dewey's opinion against that of the majority.

Captain Lemly Explains.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, the judge advocate of the Schley Court, speaking of Admiral Dewey's dissent from certain of the findings of the majority of the court, said today:

"According to naval practice, Admiral Dewey, by affixing his signature to the report of the Court of Enquiry in the case of Rear Admiral Schley, expresses full concurrence in all the findings of fact and in all the opinions reached by the court except those with respect to which he has in terms signified dissent in his minority opinion."

MR. FORAKER IS DISGUSTED.

The Ohio Senator Says Schley Verdict Is Shameful.

Senator Foraker of Ohio said that the Schley verdict "disgusted" him. "I don't see," he said, "how the majority could have arrived at any such verdict. It is disgraceful, shameful. I read every word of the testimony and there is nothing in it that justifies that censure of Schley. He may have erred in some ways because of his imperfect knowledge and his absolute lack of knowledge of certain facts at times, but he succeeded in the end, and Admiral Dewey's verdict is the one that I accept. It is exactly what I think."

"I don't know whether Congress will take up the matter or not. If it does I don't think it necessary to investigate Schley again. Somebody else ought to be investigated. I don't know how the Naval Affairs Committee feel on the subject, and, of course, a great deal would depend upon that. If the Administration is anxious to drop the controversy, as has been said, it could make a good beginning by dropping Macley."

SYNOPSIS OF THE FINDINGS.

Votes of Schley Court Judges on Details of Verdict.

Following is a synopsis of the votes of the court for and against Schley under the various specifications:

- 1-Schley's general conduct: For-Dewey; against-Benham, Ramsay.
- 2-Movements of the Flying Squadron off Cienfuegos: For-Dewey; against-Benham, Ramsay.
- 3-Voyage of the squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago: For-Dewey; against-Benham, Ramsay.
- 4-The retrograde movement from Santiago westward: For-None; against-Dewey, Benham, and Ramsay.
- 5-Schley's report that it was impossible for him to remain off Santiago as directed: For-None; against-Dewey, Benham and Ramsay.
- 6-Condition of squadron coal supply off Santiago, and the accuracy of Schley's reports on that subject: For-None; against-Dewey, Benham, and Ramsay.
- 7-Bombardment of Colon: For-None; against-Dewey, Benham, and Ramsay.
- 8-Withdrawal of blockading squadron: For-None; against-Dewey, Benham, and Ramsay.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co. Delivered daily at 6:30 p. m. from 7th st. to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Newport News. See ad. page 9.

CAN'T ACCEPT STEEL BONDS.

Mr. Carnegie May Make His Offer in Some Other Form.

It is understood that President Roosevelt will not recommend to Congress the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$10,000,000 for the endowment of higher education so long as the funds are in bonds of the United States Steel Company.

Sentiment among the leaders of Congress, who have been consulted, is directly against acceptance of the offer. The danger of complications which might arise from the Government's board of trustees holding such a large amount of bonds of an institution which may be legally proceeded against for unlawful organization is considered too great to be risked.

An intimation will be given Mr. Carnegie that it is impolitic for the President to make any recommendation regarding funds secured by steel company bonds. It is thought that Mr. Carnegie will be willing to substitute cash or Government bonds, or he may convert the steel bonds into cash.

MRS. ROOSEVELT RECEIVES.

Assisted by Ladies of the Cabinet and Young Society Girls.

Mrs. Roosevelt at 3 o'clock this afternoon gave her first public reception of the season.

Assisted by the ladies of the Cabinet and a number of young ladies of Washington society, Mrs. Roosevelt will until 5 o'clock receive any Washington ladies who desire to call.

EXPRESSIONS ON SCHLEY VERDICT.

DISCUSSED BY CONGRESSMEN.

Senators and Representatives Hold Different Opinions as to the Justice of Findings of the Court of Enquiry.

Representative Crumpacker, referring to the verdict of the Schley Court, said: "I have not studied the case sufficiently to form an opinion. But I have my impressions—most everybody has. I think as Dewey does, that Schley is the victor, and I further think that the American people share my opinion. So great an undertaking as Schley accomplished cannot be carried out without slight mistakes creeping into it."

"But a man should be judged by the work he accomplishes. Theorists have their own particular views, but they do not count with the people. Results count. I've heard old soldiers say that if Grant had been court-martialed for all the mistakes he made at the battle of Vicksburg there would not have been any glory for him. But they did not dare. Grant was the idol of the people. No; I don't think there will be a Congressional investigation. I think the Republicans would kill a move in that line. I stand on the side of the people, however, and I know that Schley has not received his just dues."

People Will Stand by Schley.

"I endorse the views of Admiral Dewey," said Representative Holladay, of Indiana this morning. "Schley is the victor, and the people of the United States are perfectly satisfied that he is notwithstanding what the Court of Enquiry had to say about the matter. And what is more, Schley ought to have the prize-money; the people will stand by him."

"It is possible that Congress may pass resolutions endorsing Admiral Dewey's sentiments. This is not a party question. I am a Republican, and I know that my colleagues on the Republican side are with me. Resolutions to that effect would be carried by an overwhelming majority."

Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee said: "Secretary Long directed Admiral Dewey to go to Manila and destroy the Spanish fleet. He obeyed the command and achieved a great victory, for which the American people have rewarded him."

"Whether Secretary Long directed Admiral Schley to destroy the Spanish squadron at Santiago is no matter. He did destroy it; he won a glorious victory; he did what the American people expected of him, and the American people will stand by him to the end."

Representative Dougherty of Missouri said that he was strongly in favor of a Congressional investigation. He added:

"I have seen a number of Republicans as well as Democrats about this matter, and they are all of the opinion that an injustice has been done to Schley. Admiral Dewey's verdict is all right. It is a little weak, but it's all right."

"The American people, however, cannot be humbugged like that. They know what's what, no matter what the clique at the Navy Department cooks for them."

No Effect on the People.

Representative Burgess said: "The American people are acquainted with the facts in the case and no verdict of any court will change their opinion. They are in favor of the man who deserves the credit, and that man of course is Admiral Schley."

"Admiral Dewey proved himself to be what was expected of him, a just judge. I am in favor of a Congressional investigation."

The Verdict an Outrage.

"The verdict is an outrage," said Representative Cowhe-d, of Missouri at the Ebbitt House this morning. "It is a pity that the Navy Department is run in favor of a few favorites. But the great American people without reference to party affiliation are a unit in their opinion, and that is that Schley is the man to whom belongs the victory."

"Let us have a Congressional investigation by all means; not only of this affair, but of the whole Navy Department."

\$1.25 To Baltimore and Re. \$1.25 turn via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, December 14 and 15. Limited to return until Monday, December 16. All trains except Congressional Limited.

NO PLANS MADE BY MRS. BONINE.

To Remain Here for the Present.

WAS CONFIDENT OF RESULT

Declares She Expected to be Acquitted by the Jury.

EXPRESSIONS ON THE VERDICT.

Lawyers Divided as to Its Justness. A Juror Calls on the Former Prisoner at Her New Residence.

The verdict of "not guilty" in the Bonine case occupied as much of the public mind today, as did the findings of the Schley Court of Enquiry. Although the consensus of opinion was that the verdict was more than had been expected, there were many who were not loath to give expression to the sentiment that Mrs. Bonine should have been punished. A number of prominent lawyers of the city as well as others took this view of the matter.

Mrs. Bonine was in excellent spirits when seen by a Times reporter at the home of her sister, 1111 N Street northwest, today. Asked as to how she had slept last night, she expressed surprise, and added:

"Why just the same as I have for the past six months. Why do you make the distinction?"

How She Regarded Herself.

"Never at any time while in jail," she continued, "did I suffer insomnia, from either physical or mental causes. You know I never regarded myself as a prisoner in a criminal sense. Of course, there was the satisfaction last night of having my husband and children with me, pleasure I was denied while suffering the most unjust accusation a woman ever endured."

No Plans as Yet for Future.

Mrs. Bonine said that the reports that she intended to live in Washington were not true. "That is," she explained, "it is untrue in the sense of my having come to any positive decision in the matter. But you may be sure," and her lip curled defiantly, "that I shall not run away from here, cruel as my later memories of Washington are. Why should I run away? I am guilty of nothing." And she paced up and down the room.

To look at Mrs. Bonine is to look in the face of a woman who has very nearly the primness with which habit has accomplished maiden ladies. Indeed everything about her except the gliding grace of her walk is prim. There is a positive primness in her attitude when she talks to you. She sits erect and holds her hands like a great many people do in church. Mrs. Bonine thanks Dr. Shute, the jail physician, for the splendid health she now enjoys.

"Had it not been for the doctor's care of me," said Mrs. Bonine, "I should never have kept up through the trial as I did, and I must not forget to mention the courtesy of Warden Harris, as well as the kindness of the head matron, Mrs. Marshall."

A Juror Visits Mrs. Bonine.

While The Times reporter was with Mrs. Bonine, George Bury, one of the jurors, called to see her, and greeted her effusively.

"I just called to tell you," said Mr. Bury, who is fat and good-natured, "that we believed in you from the jump. My, but that was a great speech that Mr. Douglass made. He had me crying all right, and so did Mr. Gould when he described the picture 'Breaking Home Ties.'"

Regarding Mr. Gould, it can be said—although the statement does not come direct from Mrs. Bonine—she made one remark during the trial which cut her the deepest. This was when he said that "Mrs. Bonine's actions had given her husband every ground for securing a divorce."

It will be seven months tomorrow morning since young Ayres met his death; yet, despite the lateness of the hour, Mrs. Bonine is still a subject, Mrs. Bonine is still a subject. The husband is the only one among those most interested who seems to have suffered from the strain incident to the trial.

How the Verdict Is Regarded.

"The verdict was not only just, but righteous," said Mr. Creed M. Fulton, this morning in discussing the result of the trial of Mrs. Bonine. "The result is what we expected from the very outset, knowing as we did the facts and circumstances surrounding the case. We were satisfied then and we are satisfied now that Mrs. Bonine is innocent of the death of Ayres, and also innocent of any wrongdoing or wrong intent in going to his room on that fatal morning."

"There never was any reason, in fact, for any improper relations between them. On the contrary, especially those who knew both of them, knew that there was no ground for such a belief."

Work of the Government.

"That the Government, with the assistance of the Detective and Police Departments and the power of all the machinery of the law, was unable to discover any wrong—if there ever was any—after diligent search for six months, ought to satisfy any reasonable person that no wrong-doing existed between them."

"The Government not only investigated the conduct and life of Mrs. Bonine in this

(Continued on Second Page.)



As the Foreman of the Jury Pronounced the Words "Not Guilty" Mr. Bonine Clasped His Wife in His Arms and Kissed Her.

YOUNG COATES HELD FOR JURY.

Result of the Inquest in the Corbin Case.

YOUTHFUL PRISONER IN JAIL.

Detective Lacy Tells the Coroner's Jury of the Confession Made to Him by the Boy After His Arrest.

Hezekiah Coates was today held to be responsible for the death of Carrie Corbin, who was shot at Garfield, D. C., Thursday evening, about 5 o'clock. Coates was ordered held to await the action of the grand jury.

The prisoner was taken from the Sixth precinct police station, where the inquest was held, to the jail. David L. Gill, an attorney, was present in the interest of the boy, and he was not placed on the stand.

The Dead Girl's Brother.

The first witness called was Robert Corbin, Jr., twelve years old, the brother of the dead girl. He told the story of the shooting as it has already been published.

He said they were just in front of Kate Washington's house when they were halted and the shooting took place.

What Led to Coates' Arrest.

Thomas Jefferson, an elderly colored man, was the next witness. He described his occupation as "looking about the streets," a pension supporting him.

On Thursday evening about dusk he was at Kate Washington's house. While there Hezekiah Coates came in with a gun which he recognized as the one on the table before him.

Young Coates' mother, he said, was sitting in the room. Coates told his mother that he was going out to the "hog killing." He left and returned in a few minutes saying that he was going home to look after the younger children, and left taking the gun with him.

The queer actions of the boy, the witness said, made him suspect Coates, and it was through information given by him that the boy was arrested.

How Coates Explained It.

Detective Henry Lacy testified regarding the arrest of Coates and his confession.

Coates told them that he went out after his mother, and as someone had been "playing ghost" in the neighborhood, took the gun along to frighten them should they attempt to scare him.

He said that he had forgotten about cocking the gun on leaving the house, and on presenting it towards the Corbin children to frighten them, did not know his finger was on the trigger.

The father and several of the relatives of the dead girl were present at the inquest this morning. After the inquest they obtained possession of the remains.

The child will be buried tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Morris Cemetery.

Clerical Orders for 1902 via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Application blanks may be secured by applying at once at office, 1417 G Street northwest. Orders will be issued only to clerical in regular charge of churches located on or near the line.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, Via P. & O. R. R., Saturday and Sunday.

December 14 and 15. Tickets good returning until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

RIOT IN LYNN, MASS.

Greeks, Armenians, and Poles Fight Till Exhausted.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 14.—A riot occurred between the Greeks, Armenians and Poles near the Kelley Morocco factory last night, and was led by a woman.

One man was struck with a knife on the head, a strike a cut in which ten stitches were taken. Another was hit with a brick in the eye and will lose his sight, while others were cut and hurt. The fight was indirectly caused by the strike at the factory, Poles having taken the places of the Greeks and Armenians. No arrests have been made.

The strike at the Kelley factory has been on three weeks and last night was the first time the men at work there attempted to go to their homes. They have been living and sleeping in the factory. Between 5 and 7 o'clock seventy-five Poles left the factory. A crowd quickly gathered, knives were drawn and clubs and stones grabbed up. Pickets were torn from the fences and men and women finally surrounded the Polish workmen. Then it was a close hand to hand fight. It was through sheer exhaustion that the fight stopped and it was not over by the time the police were notified.

CABINET CHANGES STILL RUMORED.

MR. HAY MAY GO TO ENGLAND.

To Succeed Mr. Choate as Ambassador, While the Latter Will Take Mr. Hay's Place at the Head of the Cabinet.

Rumors that Secretary Hay will shortly retire from the Cabinet are persistent. The change will be effected, it is said, by an exchange of places between Mr. Hay and Mr. Choate, Ambassador to England.

Mr. Choate's leave of absence expires about the middle of next month, but it is thought that even if Mr. Choate does return to the Court of St. James at that time he will remain there but a short while and will then return to this country and enter the Cabinet.

Mr. Hay's Desires.

Secretary Hay has long desired to leave the Cabinet, but has not wished to retire entirely from public life. In many respects Secretary Hay regards the Ambassadorship to England as the most pleasant public post he ever occupied. He has many friends in England and is assured of a most cordial reception should he return to St. James.

His Part in Drawing the Present Canal Treaty.

His part in drawing the present canal treaty has brought him to be regarded most highly at the British capital. His time as Ambassador there was, on the score of increasing amity between England and the United States, the most notable in history.

Mr. Choate's Qualifications.

Mr. Choate is, on the other hand, perfectly willing to leave St. James for the more active life at the head of the Cabinet. He is in every manner thoroughly equipped for the position. His experience as Ambassador has broadened an already large grasp of public affairs.

Ambassador Choate, accompanied by his son, Joseph Choate, called on the President today, and was in conference with him for some time. Mr. Choate will return to New York on Wednesday next.

Secretary Hay was also a caller at the White House.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—\$25 a year.

MORE EVIDENCE IN KNOX CASE.

Charges Formally Presented to Judiciary Committee.

PROMINENT LAWYERS ENGAGED.

Seven Attorneys to Present the Case Against Attorney General—Ex-Secretary Herbert to Testify. Serious Accusations.

The seven attorneys who have charge of the case against the Attorney General of the United States, which was prepared by the American Anti-Trust League, formally filed with the Senate Committee on the Judiciary this afternoon a mass of evidence covering more than 50,000 words. The statements were obtained from many States and Territories, and cover a large field—from criminal alliance with trusts to criminal negligence.

The attorneys who have prepared the case and who presented the testimony to Senator Hoar this afternoon are the following:

Hon. F. S. Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio; George Rice, of Ohio; A. A. Lipscomb, of Washington; R. S. Thain, of South Carolina; Samuel C. Via, of West Virginia; Hon. Blair Lee, of Maryland; F. E. Stebbins, of Massachusetts.

Each of the above appears as a prosecutor and is prepared with a list of witnesses to substantiate every charge made. The exhibits include at least ninety documents prepared by the Attorney General and many of these are said to contain much that is incriminating.

The Evidence Submitted.

The proofs filed cover more than 300 pages of typewritten matter and go over the ground thoroughly.

The list is headed by a statement made by Hon. George Rice, of Marietta, Ohio, who with ex-Attorney General Monnett, of that State secured a conviction against the Standard Oil Company while Mr. Knox was associated with that corporation and acted as its attorney.

The statement is addressed to Senator Hoar and encloses copies of correspondence with Mr. Knox, which Mr. Rice says prove the truth of the charges made that Mr. Knox is "refusing and neglecting to perform the duty imposed upon him by his oath of office as Attorney General. It demonstrates conclusively that he is standing at the door of the courts of the United States, denying citizens the right to have their cases heard by the judges of the United States."

H. A. Herbert to Testify.

The attorneys for the league have secured affidavits from Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and the latter has promised to testify against the Armor Plate Trust. The testimony to be given by the former Secretary will be very damaging, it is said.

A further charge was added to the list late this afternoon to the effect that Attorney General Knox deliberately made false statements to both Senator Hoar and to the Anti-Trust League Committee.

The statement filed by Attorney Thain contains the following charge:

"Mr. Knox is not because his Pittsburgh friends supposed that he had said anything to Senator Hoar which would injure his standing with the trusts or that he thinks enough of the complaints to notice them at all, but the searchlight upon this Judiciary Committee will prevent his confirmation notwithstanding the Attorney General's diplomatic prevarication. He has lied to you and lied to us. The exhibits herewith submitted prove this."

MRS. DENNIS IS IMPROVING.

Physicians Report Her As Decidedly Better.

REGAINS CONSCIOUSNESS AT TIMES

All the Detectives at Work on the Case—Fear That She May Not Make a Statement—Receiver for Business.

The police have fresh hopes today, as the result of a statement made by Dr. Atkinson, the physician of Mrs. Anna Gilbert Dennis, the unfortunate woman, who was brutally and mysteriously assaulted in her room on K Street last Tuesday morning.

The statement made by Dr. Atkinson was to the effect that Mrs. Dennis' condition today showed a marked improvement over that of yesterday, and that at periods she regained consciousness.

Receiver Appointed.

On motion of Mrs. Dennis' relatives Justice Bradley today appointed Anna S. Merchant receiver, to take charge of her business and other property until further disposition can be made of it.

Although she is still delirious at times, Dr. Atkinson appeared to be favorably impressed with the remarkable change in his patient's condition this morning as did his colleagues, Drs. J. Ford Thompson and Reichelderfer.

The physicians held their usual 11 o'clock consultation at Garfield Hospital, after which the bandages about Mrs. Dennis' badly battered head were removed and new ones substituted.

"Decided Change for the Better."

Dr. J. Ford Thompson in discussing Mrs. Dennis' condition, said:

"There is a decided change for the better this morning. Yesterday we thought was her best day, but we now see signs of a gradual improvement. Her wounds, while of a decidedly serious nature, are slowly healing."

Dr. Atkinson appeared to be in the best of spirits and discussed the case with Detectives Hartigan and Horne for some time. When asked whether or not she had regained consciousness he replied she was conscious at intervals and was constantly crying for water when in that state, and also for some one to "cut off the bandages."

All the Detectives at Work.

With the exception of Detective Trumbo, who left this city yesterday morning in pursuit of Thomas Morse, the alleged slayer of Haskins, all of Captain Boardman's men are devoting their entire attention and energies to the Dennis mystery.

Captain Boardman was in high spirits when seen by a Times reporter this morning. He expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the improved condition of Mrs. Dennis.

"You may say," said he, in answer to a question, "that we are still engaged in working upon the case and are redoubting our efforts. Every clue, and even a number of theories, will be run out by us. We will leave no stone unturned."

Will She Make a Statement?

The question which is now being discussed is whether Mrs. Dennis, after she has recovered, will make a statement. It may be possible that she will refuse to make public the name of her assailant.

The most important work being done by the police today is the effort to clear up the mystery of the coat found in a sewer at the corner of Thirtieth and N Streets northwest.

Yesterday Detective Flather succeeded in having the coat identified by a merchant in this city as one of a large stock which he had purchased and later sold to a stranger.

Reasons for the Receivership.

Mrs. Merchant, who was today appointed receiver of the estate of Mrs. Dennis, is authorized by the court to take complete charge of the property of the latter at 1117 K Street, and conduct the business of the injured woman. The appointment was made on the petition of Catherine Dunn, a sister, and George Johns, a brother of Mrs. Dennis.

It is stated in the petition that Mrs. Dennis was murdered while being done by the police today is the effort to clear up the mystery of the coat found in a sewer at the corner of Thirtieth and N Streets northwest.

The petitioners further state that Mrs. Dennis has three brothers, Peter, Jacob, and William Johns, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Kettomann, whose places of residence are unknown.

It is further stated that there is about \$1,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Dennis now in the hands of the police, and that she has money on deposit in the Bank of Washington, in this city, and also other valuable property on deposit with the Washington Safe Deposit Company. The value of this property, it is said, is unknown to the petitioners.

When the petition was presented to Justice Bradley by Arthur A. Birney, representing Mrs. Merchant and Mr. Johns, it was granted.

DISTRICT WANTS \$47,350 MORE.

Greater Part Made Necessary by Manual Training School.

In his deficiency estimates submitted to Congress the Secretary of the Treasury requests an additional appropriation of \$47,350 for the District of Columbia.

The major portion of this amount, or \$45,000, is required by the increased cost of erecting the manual training school, which was authorized by the act of June 6, 1890. The Secretary states that the building have been made, and that the work thereunder is approaching completion.

The sum of \$1,750 is asked for to meet a deficiency in the office of the Insurance Department of the District Government. The appropriation is to pay a part of the salary of the Superintendent and a clerk, and \$600 for contingent expenses in the same department.